6/24/99

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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 :		(11) International Publication Number:
H01L 29/00	A2	WO 99/31732
		(43) International Publication Date: 24 June 1999 (24.06.99)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/27109

(22) International Filing Date: 18 December 1998 (18.12.98)

(30) Priority Data:
08/993,663 18 December 1997 (18.12.97) US

(71) Applicant: MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC. [US/US]; 8000 South Federal Way, Boise, ID 83706–9632 (US).

(72) Inventors: AKRAM, Salman; 1463 East Regatta Street, Boise, ID 83706 (US). DITALI, Akram; 7296 Colt Drive, Boise, ID 83709 (US).

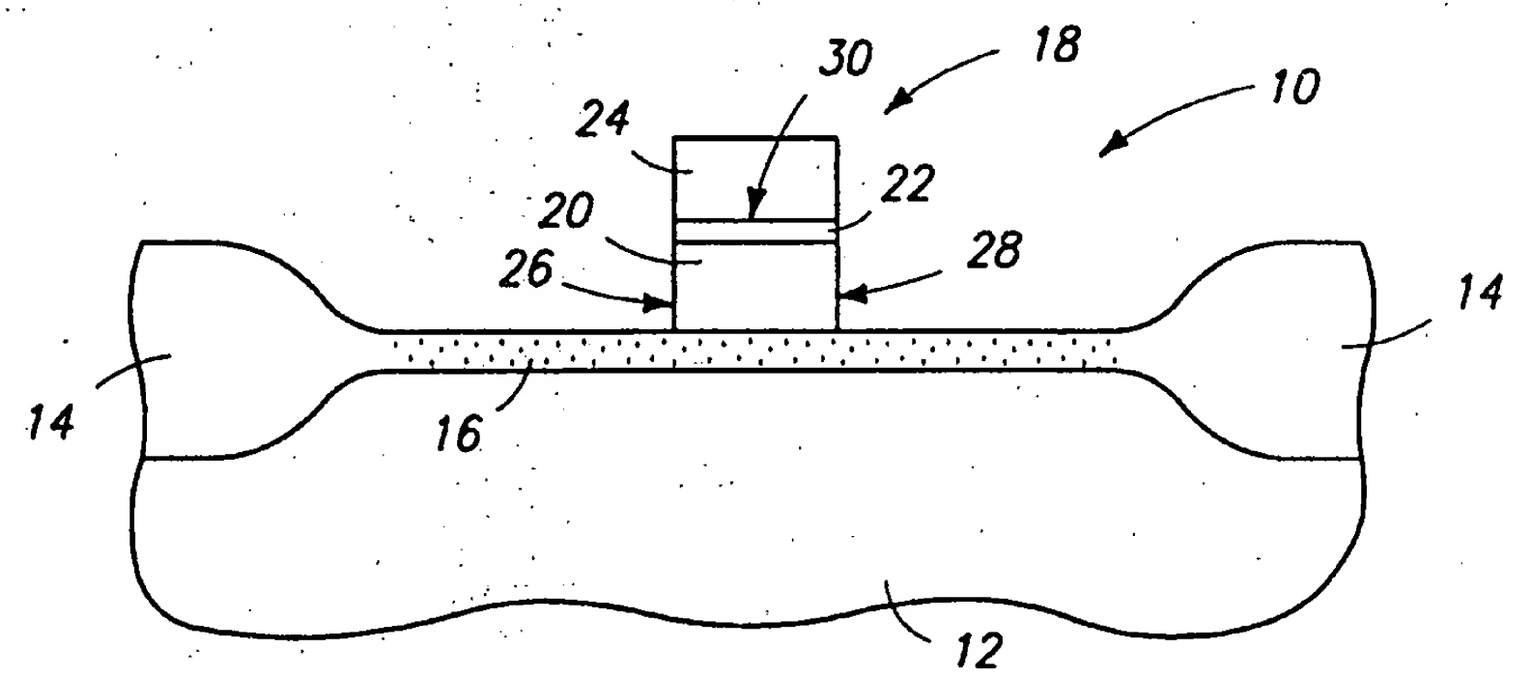
(74) Agents: SHAURETTE, James, D. et al.; Wells, St. John, Roberts, Gregory & Matkin P.S., Suite 1300, 601 West First Avenue, Spokane, WA 99201–3828 (US).

(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published

Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

(54) Title: SEMICONDUCTOR PROCESSING METHOD AND FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR



(57) Abstract

A method of forming a transistor gate includes forming a gate oxide layer over a semiconductive substrate. Chlorine is provided within the gate oxide layer. A gate is formed proximate the gate oxide layer. In another method, a gate and a gate oxide layer are formed in overlapping relation, with the gate having opposing edges and a center therebetween. At least one of chlorine or fluorine is concentrated in the gate oxide layer within the overlap more proximate at least one of the gate edges than the center. Preferably, the central region is substantially undoped with fluorine and chlorine. The chlorine and/or fluorine can be provided by forming sidewall spacers proximate the opposing lateral edges of the gate, with the sidewall spacers comprising at least one of chlorine or fluorine. The spacers are annealed at a temperature and for a time effective to diffuse the fluorine or chlorine into the gate oxide layer to beneath the gate. Transistors and transistor gates fabricated according to the above and other methods are disclosed. Further, a transistor includes a semiconductive material and a transistor gate having gate oxide positioned therebetween. A source is formed laterally proximate one of the gate edges and a drain is formed laterally proximate the other of the gate edges. First insulative spacers are formed proximate the gate edges, with the first insulative spacers being doped with at least one of chlorine or fluorine. Second insulative spacers formed over the first insulative spacers.

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DESCRIPTION

SEMICONDUCTOR PROCESSING METHOD AND FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR

Technical Field

This invention relates to methods of forming transistor gates and to transistor constructions.

Background Art

As transistor gate dimensions are reduced and the supply voltage remains constant, the lateral field generated in MOS devices increases. As the electric field becomes strong enough, it gives rise to so-called "hot-carrier" effects in MOS devices. This has become a significant problem in NMOS devices with channel lengths smaller than 1.5 micron, and in PMOS devices with sub-micron channel lengths.

High electric fields cause the electrons in the channel to gain kinetic energy, with their energy distribution being shifted to a much higher value than that of electrons which are in thermal equilibrium within the lattice. The maximum electric field in a MOSFET device occurs near the drain during saturated operation, with the hot electrons thereby becoming hot near the drain edge of the channel. Such hot electrons can cause adverse effects in the device.

First, those electrons that acquire greater than or equal to 1.5 eV of energy can lose it via impact ionization, which generates electron-hole pairs. The total number of electron-hole pairs generated by impact ionization is exponentially dependent on the reciprocal of the electric field. In the extreme, this electron-hole pair generation can lead to a form of avalanche breakdown. Second, the hot holes and electrons can overcome the potential energy barrier between the silicon and the silicon dioxide, thereby causing hot carriers to become injected into the gate oxide. Each of these events brings about its own set of repercussions.

Device performance degradation from hot electron effects have been in the past reduced by a number of techniques. One technique is to reduce the voltage applied to the device, and thus decrease in the electric field. Further, the time the device is under the voltage stress can be shortened, for example, by using a lower duty cycle and clocked logic. Further, the density of trapping sites in the gate oxide can be reduced through the use of special processing

techniques. Also, the use of lightly doped drains and other drain engineering design techniques can be utilized.

Further, it has been recognized that fluorine-based oxides can improve hot-carrier immunity by lifetime orders of magnitude. This improvement is understood to mainly be due to the presence of fluorine at the Si/SiO_2 interface reducing the number of strained Si/O bonds, as fewer sites are available for defect formation. Improvements at the Si/SiO_2 interface reduces junction leakage, charge trapping and interface trap generation. However, optimizing the process can be complicated. In addition, electron-trapping and poor leakage characteristics can make such fluorine-doped oxides undesirable and provide a degree of unpredictability in device operation. Use of fluorine across the entire channel length has been reported in, a) K. Ohyu et al., "Improvement of SiO_2/Si Interface Properties by Fluorine Implantation"; and b) P.J. Wright, et al., "The Effect of Fluorine On Gate Dielectric Properties".

Brief Description of the Drawings

Preferred embodiments of the invention are described below with reference to the following accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a sectional view of a semiconductor wafer fragment in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view of an alternate semiconductor wafer fragment at one step of a method in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 3 is a view of the Fig. 2 wafer at a processing step subsequent to that shown by Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of another semiconductor wafer fragment at an alternate processing step in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 5 is a view of the Fig. 4 wafer fragment at a processing step subsequent to that depicted by Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a view of the Fig. 4 wafer fragment at a processing step subsequent to that depicted by Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a view of the Fig. 4 wafer at an alternate processing step to that depicted by Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a sectional view of another semiconductor wafer fragment at another processing step in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 9 is a view of the Fig. 8 wafer at a processing step subsequent to that depicted by Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 is a sectional view of still another embodiment wafer fragment at a processing step in accordance with another aspect of the invention.

Best Modes for Carrying Out the Invention and Disclosure of Invention

In one implementation, a method of forming a transistor includes forming a gate oxide layer over a semiconductive substrate. Chlorine is provided within the gate oxide layer. A gate is formed proximate the gate oxide layer. In another aspect, a gate and a gate oxide layer are formed in overlapping relation, with the gate having opposing edges and a center therebetween. At least one of chlorine or fluorine is concentrated in the gate oxide layer within the overlap more proximate at least one of the gate edges than the center. The center is preferably substantially void of either fluorine of chlorine. In one implementation, at least one of chlorine or flouring is angle ion implanted to beneath the edges of the gate. In another, sidewall spacers are formed proximate the opposing lateral edges, with the sidewall spacers comprising at least one of chlorine or fluorine. The spacers are annealed at a temperature and for a time period effective to diffuse the fluorine or chlorine from the spacers into the gate oxide layer to beneath the gate. Transistors fabricated by such methods, and other methods, are also contemplated.

A semiconductor wafer fragment in process is indicated in Fig. 1 with reference numeral 10. Such comprises a bulk semiconductive substrate 12 which supports field oxide regions 14 and a gate oxide layer 16. In the context of this document, the term "semiconductive substrate" is defined to mean any construction comprising semiconductive material, including, but not limited to, bulk semiconductive materials such as a semiconductive wafer (either alone or in assemblies comprising other materials thereon), and semiconductive material layers (either alone or in assemblies comprising other materials). The term "substrate" refers to any supporting structure, including, but not limited to, the semiconductive substrates described above.

A gate structure 18 is formed proximate gate oxide 16, such as in an overlapping relationship. A top gated construction is shown, although bottom gated constructions could also be utilized. Gate construction 18 is comprised of a first conductive material portion 20 (i.e., conductively doped polysilicon), and a higher conductive layer 22 (i.e., a silicide such as WSi_x). An insulating cap 24 is provided over layer 22, with SiO_2 and Si_3N_4 being example materials. For purposes of the continuing discussion, gate construction 18 defines opposing

gate edges 26 and 28, and a center 30 therebetween. The invention is believed to have its greatest impact where the gate width between edges 26 and 28 (i.e., the channel length) is 0.25 micron or less.

Chlorine is provided within gate oxide layer 16 as indicated in the figure by the hash marks, and thus between semiconductive material of substrate 12 and transistor gate 18. Chlorine can be provided before or after formation of gate construction 18. For example, the chlorine in layer 16 can be provided by gas diffusion, ion implantation or *in situ* as initially deposited or formed. Preferred dopant concentration of the chlorine within oxide layer 16 is from about 1×10^{19} atoms/cm^3 to about 1×10^{21} atoms/cm^3. A source, a drain, and insulating sidewall spacers over gate construction 18 can be provided. Chlorine based gate oxides can improve hot-carrier immunity. The chlorine present at the Si/SiO_2 interface reduces the number of strained Si/O bonds, as fewer sites are available for defect formation. Improvements at the Si/SiO_2 interface will reduce junction leakage, the probability of charge trapping and interface state generation, thus improving device characteristics.

A second embodiment is described with reference to Figs. 2 and 3. Like numerals from the first described embodiment are utilized when appropriate, with differences being indicated by the suffix "b" or with different numerals. Wafer fragment 10b ideally comprises a gate oxide layer 16b which is initially provided to be essentially undoped with chlorine. The Fig. 2 construction is subjected to angle ion implanting (depicted with arrows 32) to implant at least one of chlorine or fluorine into gate oxide layer 16b beneath edges 26 and 28 of gate 18. A preferred angle for the implant is between from about 0.5° to about 10° from perpendicular to gate oxide layer 16b. An example energy range is from 20 to 50 keV, with 50 keV being a preferred example. An example implant species is SiF_3, to provide a fluorine dose of from about 1×10^{15} atoms/cm^2 to about 3×1^{15} atoms/cm^2, with 2×10^{15} atoms/cm^2 being a specific example. The resultant preferred implanted dopant concentration within layer 16b is from about 1×10^{19} atom/cm^3 to about 1×10^{21} atoms/cm^3.

The concentrated regions from such preferred processing will extend inwardly within gate oxide layer 16b relative to gate edges 26 and 28 a preferred distance of from about 50 Angstroms to about 500 Angstroms. Such is exemplified in the Figures by boundaries 34. In the physical product, such boundaries would not physically exist, but rather the implant concentration would preferably appreciably drop off over a very short distance of the channel length.

Annealing is preferably subsequently conducted to repair damage to the gate oxide layer caused by the ion implantation. Example conditions include exposure of the substrate to a temperature of from 700°C to 1000°C in an inert atmosphere such as N_2 at a pressure from 100 mTorr - 760 Torr for from about 20 minutes to 1 hour. Such can be conducted as a dedicated anneal, or in conjunction with other wafer processing whereby such conditions are provided. Such will also have the effect of causing encroachment or diffusion of the implanted atoms to provide barriers 34 to extend inwardly from edges 26 and 28 approximately from about 50 Angstroms to about 500 Angstroms.

Such provides but one example of doping and concentrating at least one of chlorine or fluorine in the gate oxide layer within the overlap region between the semiconductive material and the gate more proximate the gate edges 26 and 28 than gate center 30. Such preferably provides a pair of spaced and opposed concentration regions in the gate oxide layer, with the area between the concentration regions being substantially undoped with chlorine and fluorine. In the context of this document, "substantially undoped" and "substantially void" means having a concentration range of less than or equal to about 1×10^{16} atoms/cm^3.

Referring to Fig. 3, subsequent processing is illustrated whereby insulative sidewall spacers 36 are formed over the gate edges. A source region 38 and a drain region 40, as well as LDD regions 42, are provided.

The Figs. 2-3 embodiment illustrated exemplary provision of concentrated regions more proximate the gate edges by angle ion implanting and subsequent anneal. Alternate processing is described with other embodiments with reference to Figs. 4-10. A first alternate embodiment is shown in Figs. 4-6, with like numerals from the first described embodiment being utilized where appropriate, with differences being indicated with the suffix "c" or with different numerals.

Wafer fragment 10c is shown at a processing step subsequent to that depicted by Fig. 1 (however preferably with no chlorine provided in the gate oxide layer). The gate oxide material of layer 16c is etched substantially selective relative to silicon to remove oxide thereover, as shown. A layer of oxide to be used for spacer formation is thereafter deposited over substrate 12 and gate construction 18c. Such is anisotropically etched to form insulative sidewall spacers 44 proximate opposing lateral edges 26 and 28 of gate 18. Preferably as shown, such spacers are formed to cover less than all of the conductive material of lateral edges 26 and 28 of gate 18. Further in this

depicted embodiment, such spacers 44 do not overlie any gate oxide material over substrate 12, as such has been completed etched away.

Spacers 44 are provided to be doped with at least one of chlorine or fluorine, with an example dopant concentration being 1 x 10^{21} atoms/cm^3. Such doping could be provided in any of a number of ways. For example, the deposited insulating layer from which spacers 44 are formed, for example SiO_2, could be *in situ* doped during its formation to provide the desired fluorine and/or chlorine concentration. Alternately, such could be gas diffusion doped after formation of such layer, either before or after the anisotropic etch to form the spacers. Further alternately, and by way of example only, ion implanting could be conducted to provide a desired dopant concentration within spacers 44.

Referring to Fig. 5, spacers 44 are annealed at a temperature and for a time period effective to diffuse the dopant fluorine or chlorine from such spacers into gate oxide layer 16c beneath gate 18. Sample annealing conditions are as described above with respect to repair of ion implantation damage. Such can be conducted as a dedicated anneal, or as a byproduct of subsequent wafer processing wherein such conditions are inherently provided. Such provides the illustrated concentration regions 46 proximate lateral edges 26 and 28 with gate oxide material therebetween preferably being substantially undoped with either chlorine or fluorine.

Referring to Fig. 6, another layer of insulating material (i.e., silicon nitride or silicon dioxide) is deposited over gate 18 and sidewall spacers 44. Such is anisotropically etched to form spacers 48 about spacers 44 and gate construction 18. Preferably, such spacer 48 formation occurs after annealing to cause effective diffusion doping from spacers 44 into gate oxide layer 16c.

Alternate processing with respect to Fig. 5 is shown in Fig. 7. Like numerals from the first described embodiment are utilized where appropriate with differences being indicated with the suffix "d". Here in a wafer fragment 10d, doped spacers 44 have been stripped from the substrate prior to provision of spacers 48. Accordingly, diffusion doping of chlorine or fluorine from spacers 44 would be conducted prior to such stripping in this embodiment. The Fig. 7 processing is believed to be preferred to that of Fig. 6, such that the chlorine or fluorine dopant atoms won't have any adverse effect on later or other processing steps in ultimate device operation or fabrication. For example, chlorine and fluorine may not be desired in the preferred polysilicon material of the gate.

A next alternate embodiment is described with reference to Figs. 8 and 9. Like numerals from the first described embodiment are utilized where appropriate, with differences being indicated with the suffix "e" or with different numerals. Fig. 8 illustrates a wafer fragment 10e which is similar to that depicted by Fig. 4 with the exception that gate oxide layer 16e has not been stripped or etched laterally outward of gate edges 26 and 28 prior to spacer 44e formation. Accordingly in such embodiment, spacers 44e are formed to overlie gate oxide layer 16e.

Referring to Fig. 9, such spacers are subjected to appropriate annealing conditions as described above to cause diffusion doping of the chlorine or fluorine into the gate oxide layer 16e and beneath gate 18 from laterally outward of gate edges 26 and 28. This embodiment is not believed to be as preferred as those depicted by Figs. 4-7, in that the dopant must diffuse both initially downwardly into gate oxide layer 16 and then laterally to beneath gate edges 26 and 28.

Yet another alternate embodiment is described with reference to Fig. 10. Like numerals from the first described embodiment are utilized where appropriate, with differences being indicated with the suffix "f". Fig. 10 is similar to the Figs. 8-9 embodiment. However, gate oxide layer 16f is etched only partially into laterally outward of gate edges 26 and 28, thus reducing its thickness. Chlorine and/or fluorine doped spacers 44f are subsequently formed as described above. A diffusion annealing is then conducted. In comparison to the Fig. 8 embodiment, the Fig. 10 embodiment provides a portion of gate oxide layer 16f to be laterally outwardly exposed, such that dopant diffusion to beneath gate edges 26 and 28 is facilitated.

Provision of fluorine and/or chlorine at the edges, with a central region therebetween being substantially void of same, reduces or eliminates any adverse affect chlorine and/or fluorine would have at the center of the gate where hot electron carrier effects are not as prominent.

The above-described embodiments preferably place doped chlorine or fluorine proximate both gate edges 26 and 28 within the respective gate oxide layers. Alternately, such greater concentration could be provided proximate only one of the gate edges, such as the drain edge where the hot carrier effects are most problematic.

CLAIMS

1. A method of forming a transistor gate comprising:

forming a gate oxide layer over a semiconductive substrate;

providing chlorine within the gate oxide layer; and

forming a gate proximate the gate oxide layer.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the chlorine is provided after forming the gate.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the chlorine is provided before forming the gate.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the chlorine is provided in the gate oxide layer to a concentration of from about 1×10^{19} atoms/cm^3 to about 1×10^{21} atoms/cm^3.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the gate comprises opposing lateral edges and a central region therebetween, the chlorine being provided within the gate oxide layer to a greater concentration proximate at least one of the gate edges than in the central region.

6. A method of forming a transistor gate comprising:

forming a gate and a gate oxide layer in overlapping relation, the gate having opposing edges and a center therebetween; and

concentrating at least one of chlorine or fluorine in the gate oxide layer within the overlap more proximate at least one of the gate edges than the center.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein the concentrating comprises concentrating fluorine.

8. The method of claim 6 wherein the gate is formed to have a gate width between the edges of 0.25 micron or less, the concentrating forming at least one concentration region in the gate oxide which extends laterally inward from the at least one gate edge no more than about 500 Angstroms.

9. The method of claim 6 wherein the concentrating comprises diffusion doping.

10. The method of claim 6 wherein the concentrating comprises ion implanting.

11. A method of forming a transistor gate comprising:

forming a gate and a gate oxide layer in overlapping relation, the gate having opposing edges and a central region therebetween; and

doping the gate oxide layer within the overlap with at least one of chlorine or fluorine proximate the opposing gate edges and leaving the central region substantially undoped with chlorine and fluorine.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein the doping comprises ion implanting.

13. The method of claim 11 wherein the doping provides a dopant concentration in the gate oxide layer proximate the edges from about 1×10^{19} atoms/cm^3 to about 1×10^{21} atoms/cm^3.

14. A method of forming a transistor gate comprising the following sequential steps:

forming a gate over a gate oxide layer, the gate having opposing edges; and

angle ion implanting at least one of chlorine or fluorine into the gate oxide layer beneath the edges of the gate.

15. The method of claim 14 wherein the angle is between from about 0.5 degrees to about 10 degrees from perpendicular the gate oxide layer.

16. The method of claim 14 further comprising annealing the gate oxide layer after the implanting.

17. A method of forming a transistor gate comprising the following sequential steps:

forming a gate over a gate oxide layer, the gate having opposing lateral edges; and

diffusion doping at least one of chlorine or fluorine into the gate oxide layer beneath the gate from laterally outward of the gate edges.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein the doping provides a dopant concentration in the gate oxide layer proximate the edges from about 1×10^{19} atoms/cm^3 to about 1×10^{21} atoms/cm^3.

19. The method of claim 17 wherein the doping provides a pair of spaced and opposed concentration regions in the gate oxide which extend laterally inward from the gate edges no more than about 500 Angstroms.

20. The method of claim 17 wherein the doping provides a pair of spaced and opposed concentration regions in the gate oxide which extend laterally inward from the gate edges no more than about 500 Angstroms, the concentration regions having an average dopant concentration in the gate oxide layer proximate the edges from about 1×10^{19} atoms/cm^3 to about 1×10^{21} atoms/cm^3.

21. The method of claim 20 wherein the gate oxide layer between the concentration regions is substantially undoped with chlorine and fluorine.

22. A method of forming a transistor gate comprising the following steps:

forming a gate over a gate oxide layer, the gate having opposing lateral edges;

forming sidewall spacers proximate the opposing lateral edges, the sidewall spacers comprising at least one of chlorine or fluorine; and

annealing the spacers at a temperature and for a time period effective to diffuse the fluorine or chlorine from the spacers into the gate oxide layer to beneath the gate.

23. The method of claim 22 wherein after the annealing, stripping the spacers from the edges.

24. The method of claim 22 comprising forming the spacers to cover less than all of the lateral edges.

25. The method of claim 22 comprising forming the spacers to overlie the gate oxide layer.

26. The method of claim 22 comprising forming the spacers to not overlie any of the gate oxide layer.

27. The method of claim 22 further comprising:

depositing a layer of insulating material over the gate and the sidewall spacers; and

anisotropically etching the layer of insulating material to form spacers over the sidewall spacers.

28. The method of claim 27 wherein the annealing occurs before the depositing.

29. The method of claim 27 wherein the annealing occurs after the depositing.

30. The method of claim 22 further comprising:

providing gate oxide layer material laterally outward of the gate edges;

etching only partially into the gate oxide layer laterally outward of the gate edges; and

forming said sidewall spacers over the etched gate oxide layer laterally outward of the gate edges.

31. A transistor comprising:

a semiconductive material and a transistor gate having gate oxide positioned therebetween, the gate having opposing gate edges and a central region therebetween;

a source formed laterally proximate one of the gate edges and a drain formed laterally proximate the other of the gate edges; and

chlorine within the gate oxide layer between the semiconductive material and the transistor gate.

32. The transistor of claim 31 wherein the chlorine is provided in the gate oxide layer to a concentration of from about 1×10^{19} atoms/cm^3 to about 1×10^{21} atoms/cm^3.

33. The transistor of claim 31 wherein the chlorine is provided within the gate oxide layer to a greater concentration proximate at least one of the gate edges than in the central region.

34. The transistor of claim 31 wherein the chlorine is provided within the gate oxide layer to a greater concentration proximate the other gate edge than in the central region.

35. The transistor of claim 31 wherein the chlorine is provided within the gate oxide layer to a greater concentration proximate both gate edges than in the central region.

36. The transistor of claim 31 wherein the central region is substantially void of chlorine.

37. A transistor comprising:

a semiconductive material and a transistor gate having gate oxide positioned therebetween, the gate having opposing gate edges and a central region therebetween;

a source formed laterally proximate one of the gate edges and a drain formed laterally proximate the other of the gate edges; and

at least one of fluorine or chlorine being concentrated in the gate oxide layer between the semiconductive material and the transistor gate more proximate at least one of the gate edges than the central region.

38. The transistor of claim 37 wherein fluorine is concentrated.

39. The transistor of claim 37 wherein chlorine is concentrated.

40. The transistor of claim 37 wherein the central region of the gate oxide layer is substantially void of chlorine and fluorine.

41. The transistor of claim 37 wherein the concentrated chlorine or fluorine is provided in the gate oxide layer to a concentration of from about 1 x 10^{19} atoms/cm^3 to about 1 x 10^{21} atoms/cm^3.

42. The transistor of claim 37 wherein the concentrated chlorine or fluorine is provided in the gate oxide layer to a concentration of from about 1 x 10^{19} atoms/cm^3 to about 1 x 10^{21} atoms/cm^3, and wherein the central region of the gate oxide layer is substantially void of chlorine and fluorine.

43. The transistor of claim 37 wherein the at least one of fluorine or chlorine is concentrated in the gate oxide layer more proximate both gate edges than in the central region.

44. The transistor of claim 37 wherein the at least one of fluorine or chlorine is concentrated in the gate oxide layer more proximate at least the other gate edge.

45. The transistor of claim 37 wherein the gate is formed to have a gate width between the edges of 0.25 micron or less, the concentrated at least one of fluorine or chlorine extending laterally inward from the at least one gate edge no more than about 500 Angstroms.

46. The transistor of claim 37 wherein the gate is formed to have a gate width between the edges of 0.25 micron or less, the concentrated at least one of fluorine or chlorine extending laterally inward from the at least one gate edge no more than about 500 Angstroms with an average concentration of from about 1×10^{19} atoms/cm^3 to about 1×10^{21} atoms/cm^3.

47. A transistor comprising:

a semiconductive material and a transistor gate having gate oxide positioned therebetween, the gate having opposing gate edges;

a source formed laterally proximate one of the gate edges and a drain formed laterally proximate the other of the gate edges;

first insulative spacers formed proximate the gate edges, the first insulative spacers being doped with at least one of chlorine or fluorine; and

second insulative spacers formed over the first insulative spacers.

48. The transistor of claim 47 wherein the second insulative spacers at least as initially provided are substantially undoped with either chlorine or fluorine.

49. The transistor of claim 47 further comprising at least one of chlorine or fluorine within the gate oxide layer proximate the gate edges.

50. The transistor of claim 47 wherein the gate oxide layer includes a central region between the opposing gate edges, and further comprising at least one of chlorine or fluorine within the gate oxide layer proximate the gate edges, the central region being substantially void of chlorine and fluorine.

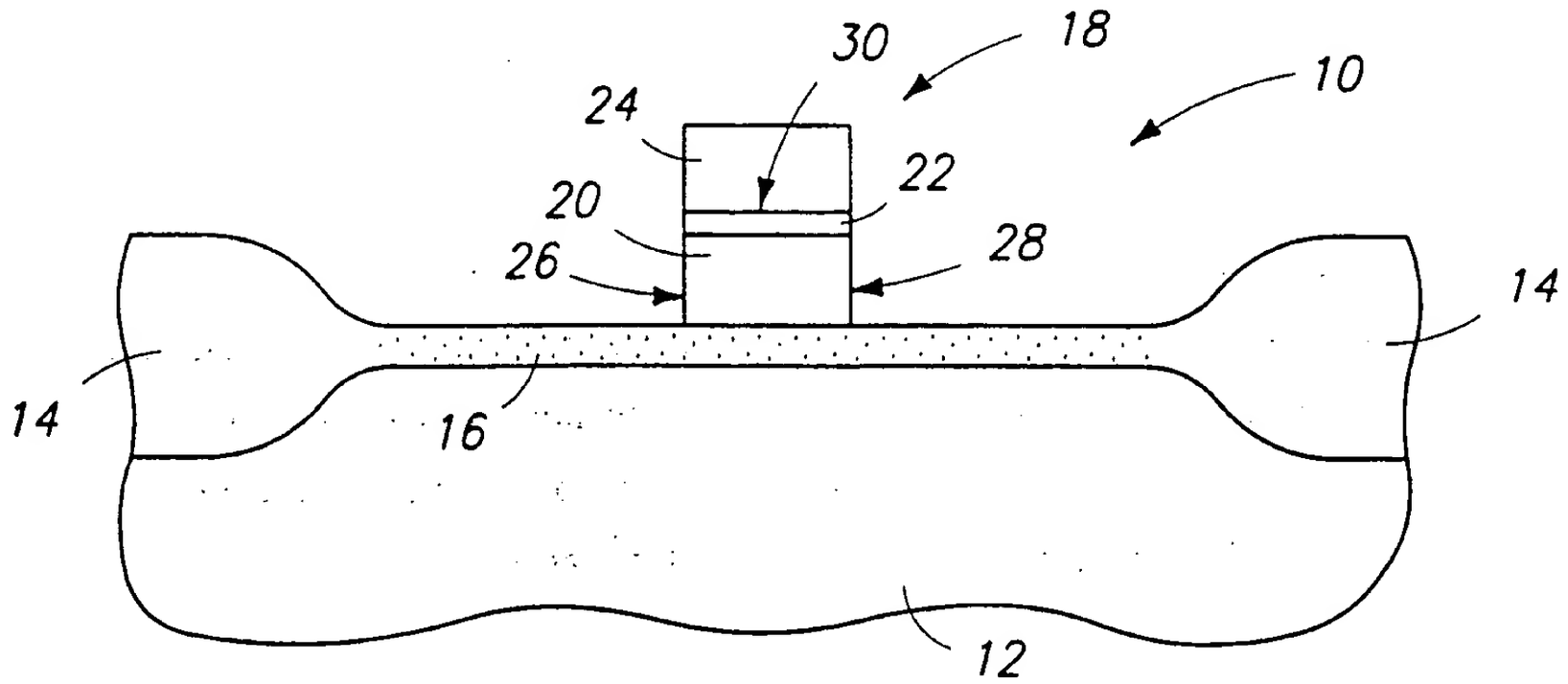

Fig. 1

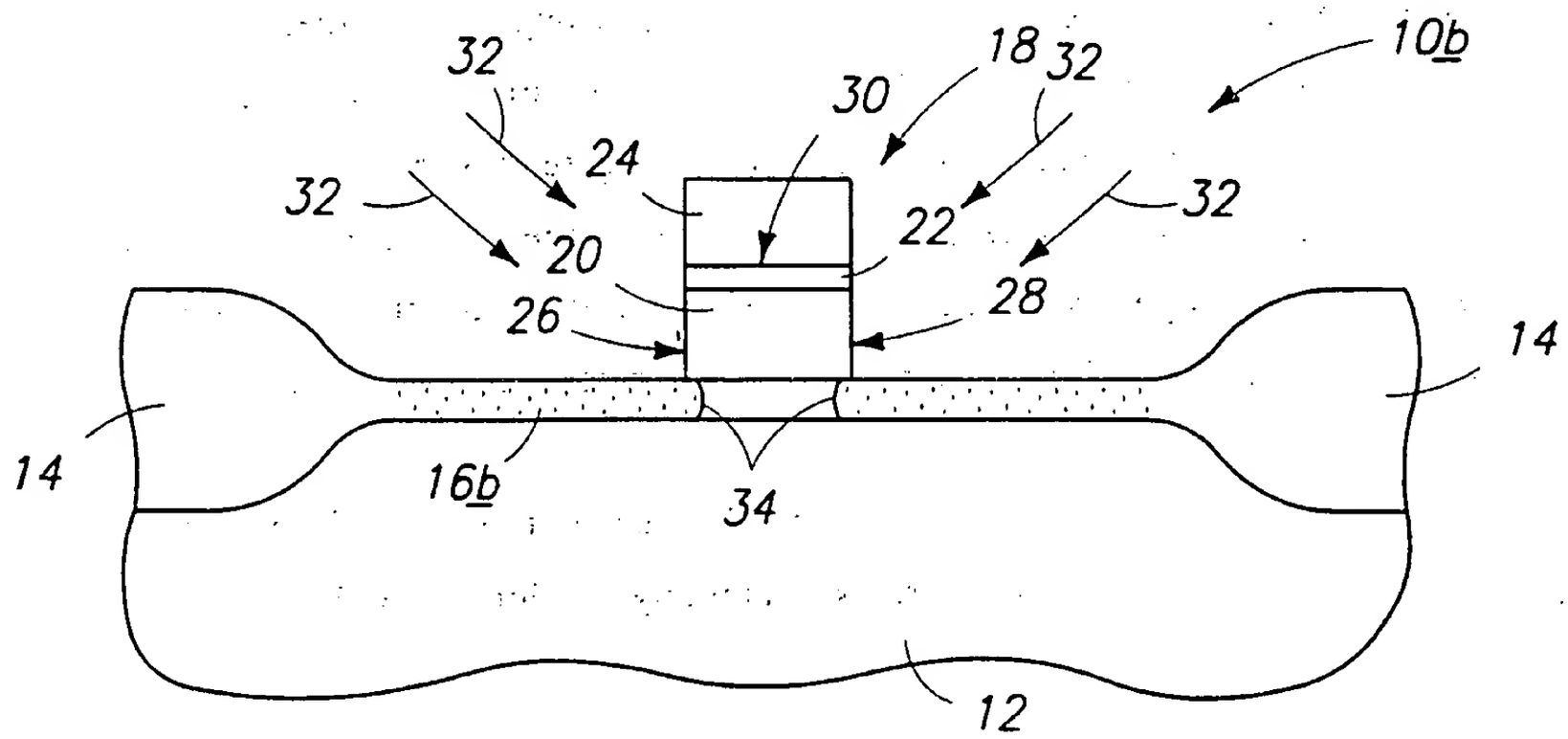

Fig. 2

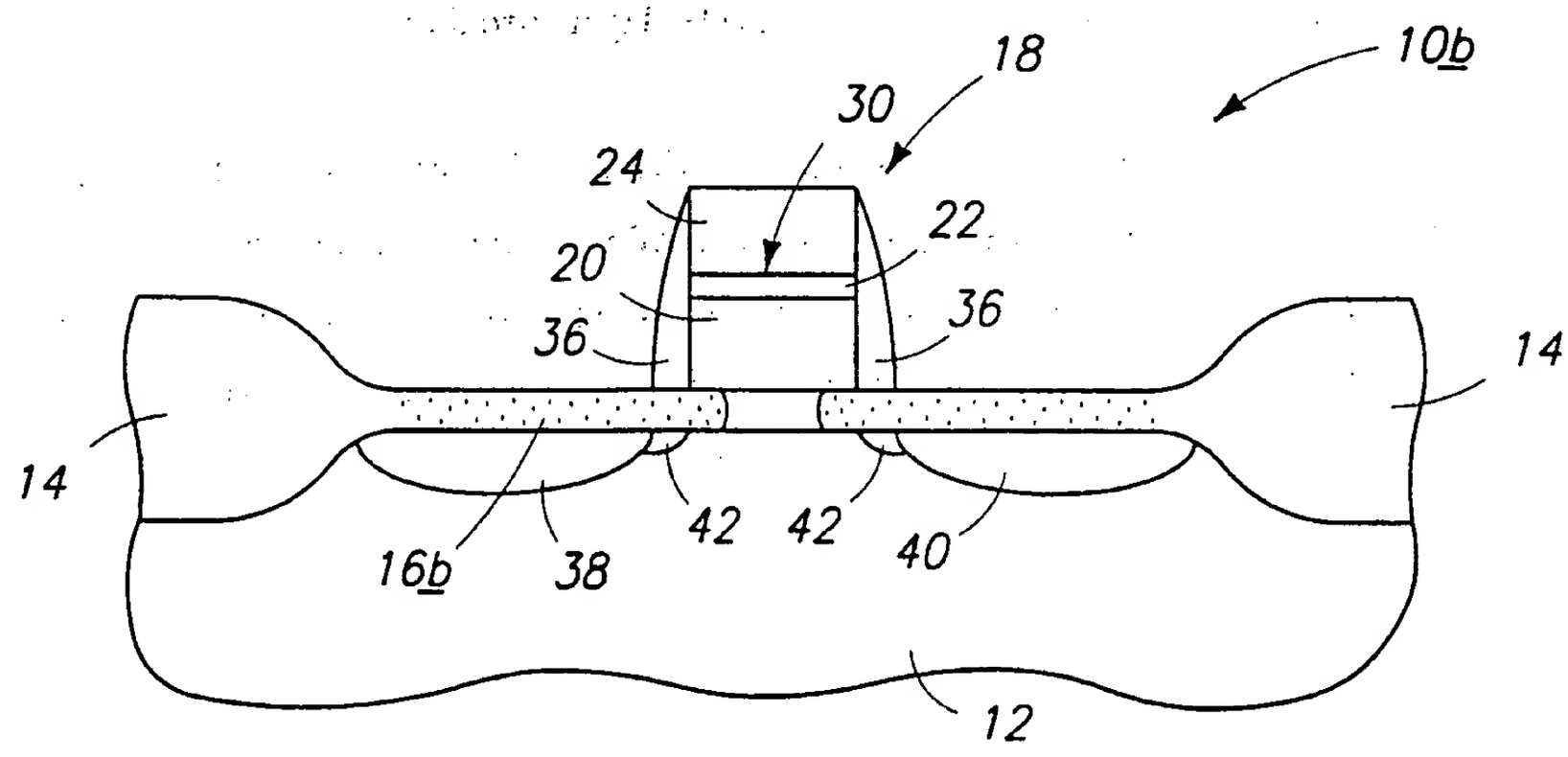

Fig. 3

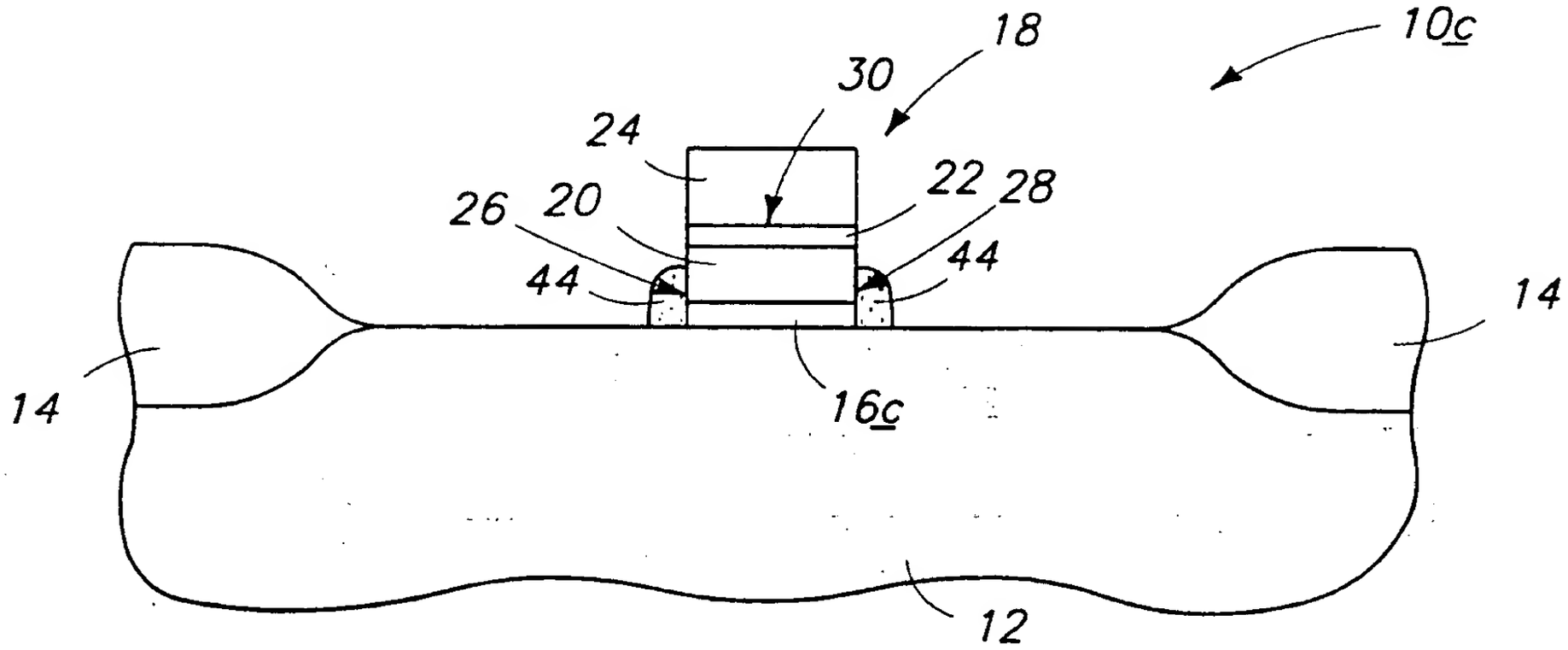

Fig 4

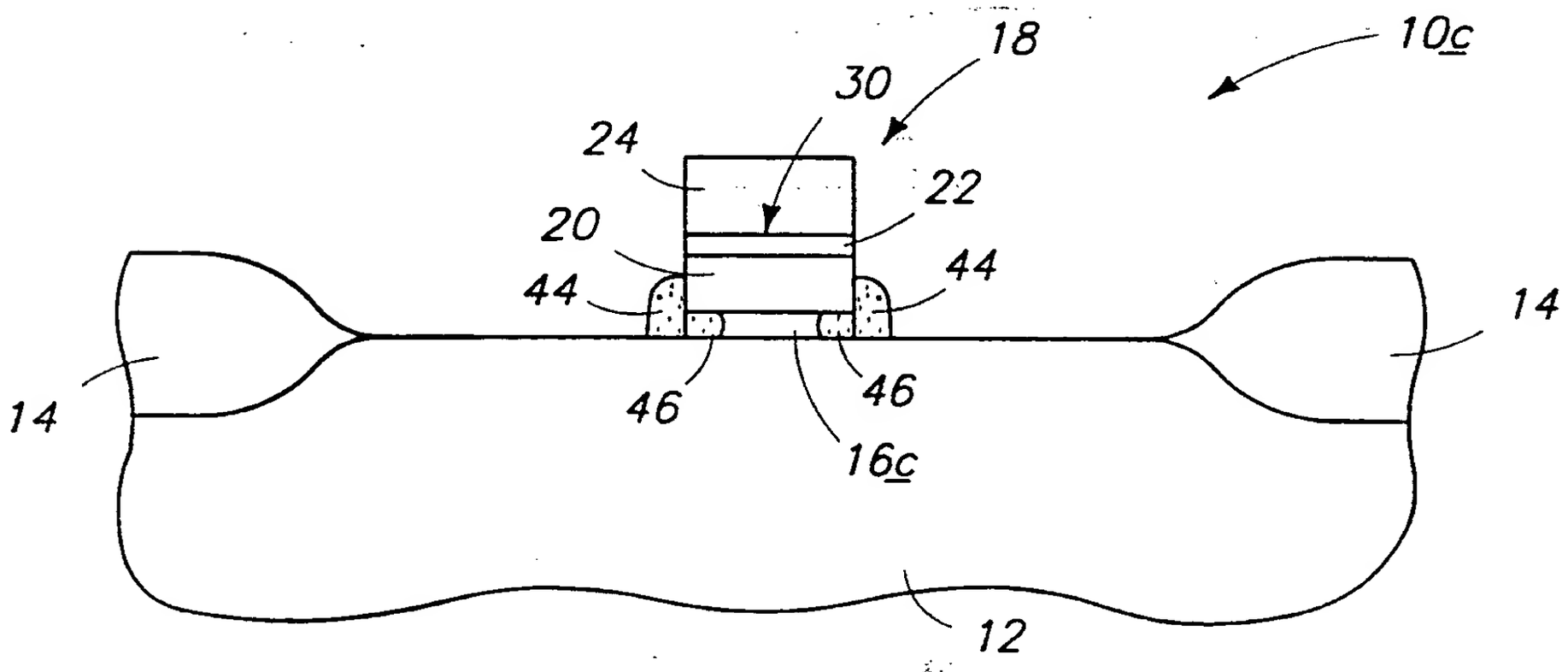

Fig 5

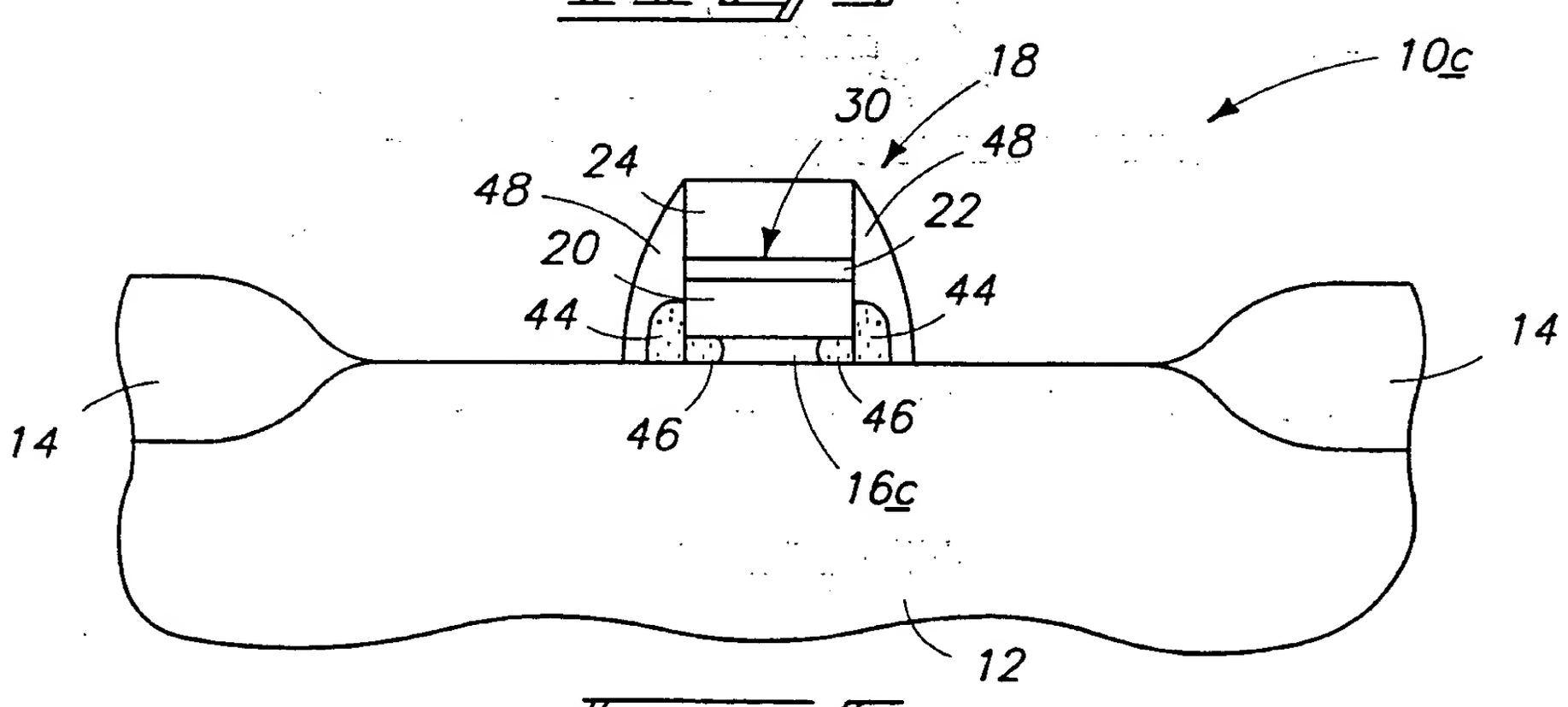

Fig 6

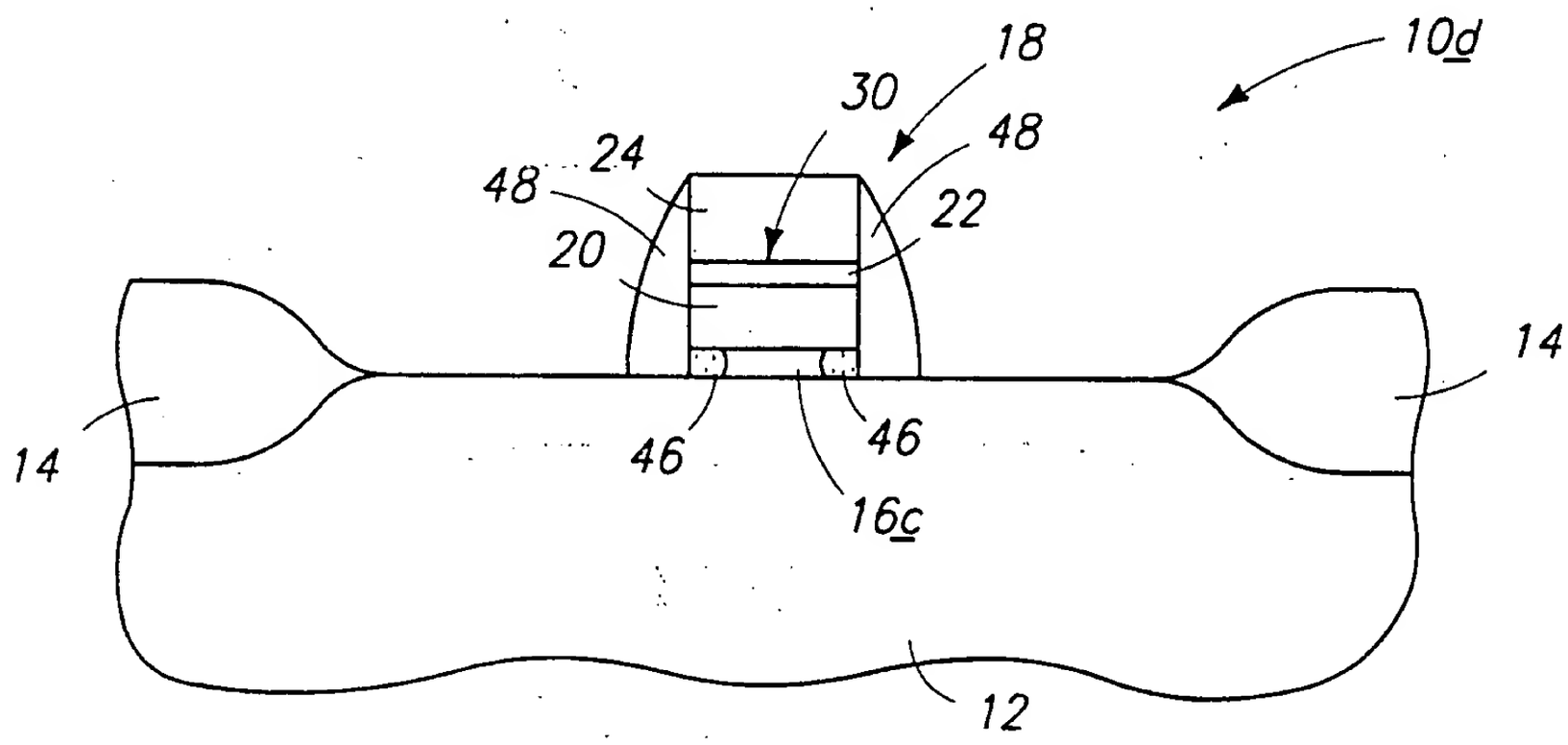
10d
18
30
48
24
48
22
20
14
14
46
46
16c
12

Fig 7

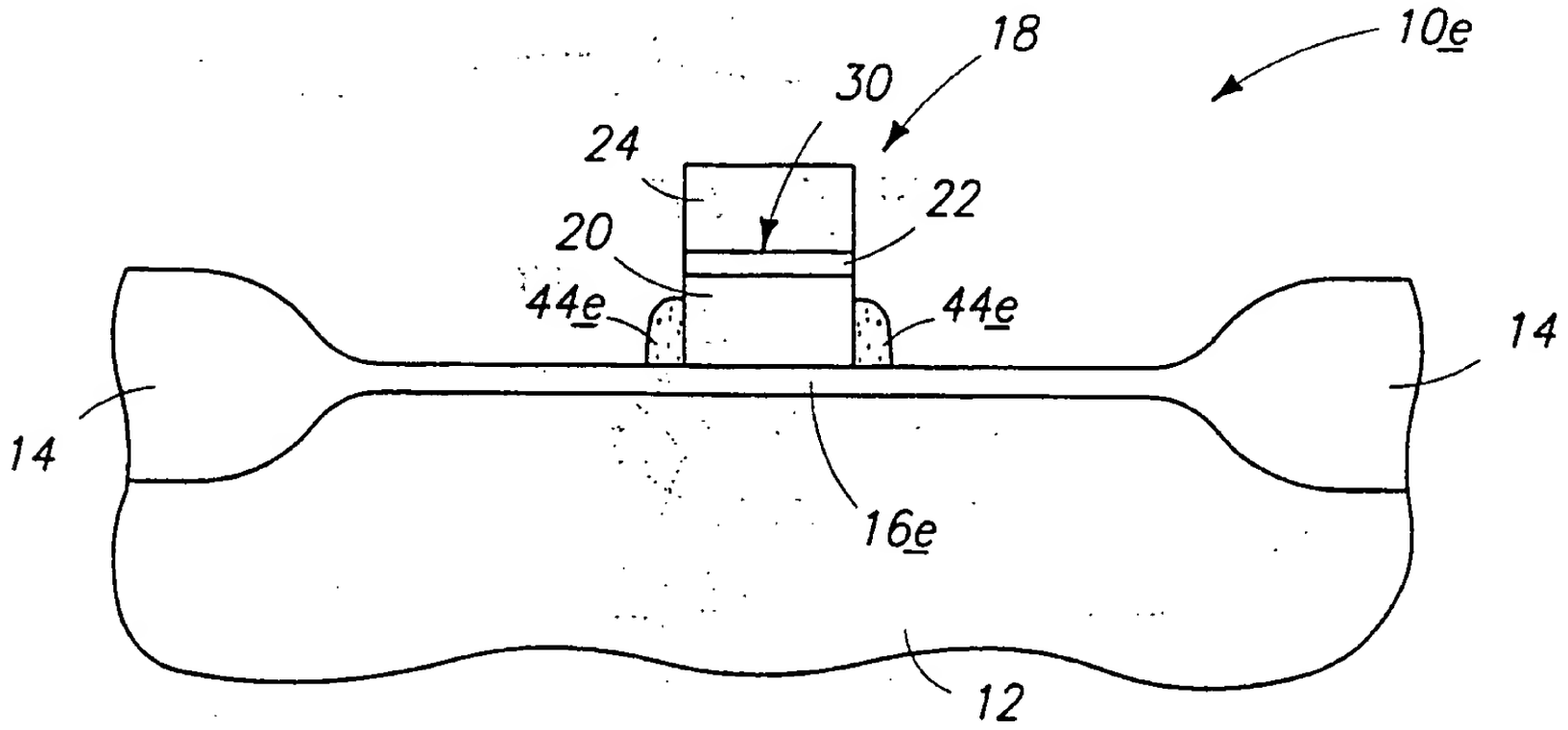
10e
18
30
24
22
20
44e
44e
14
14
16e
12

Fig 8

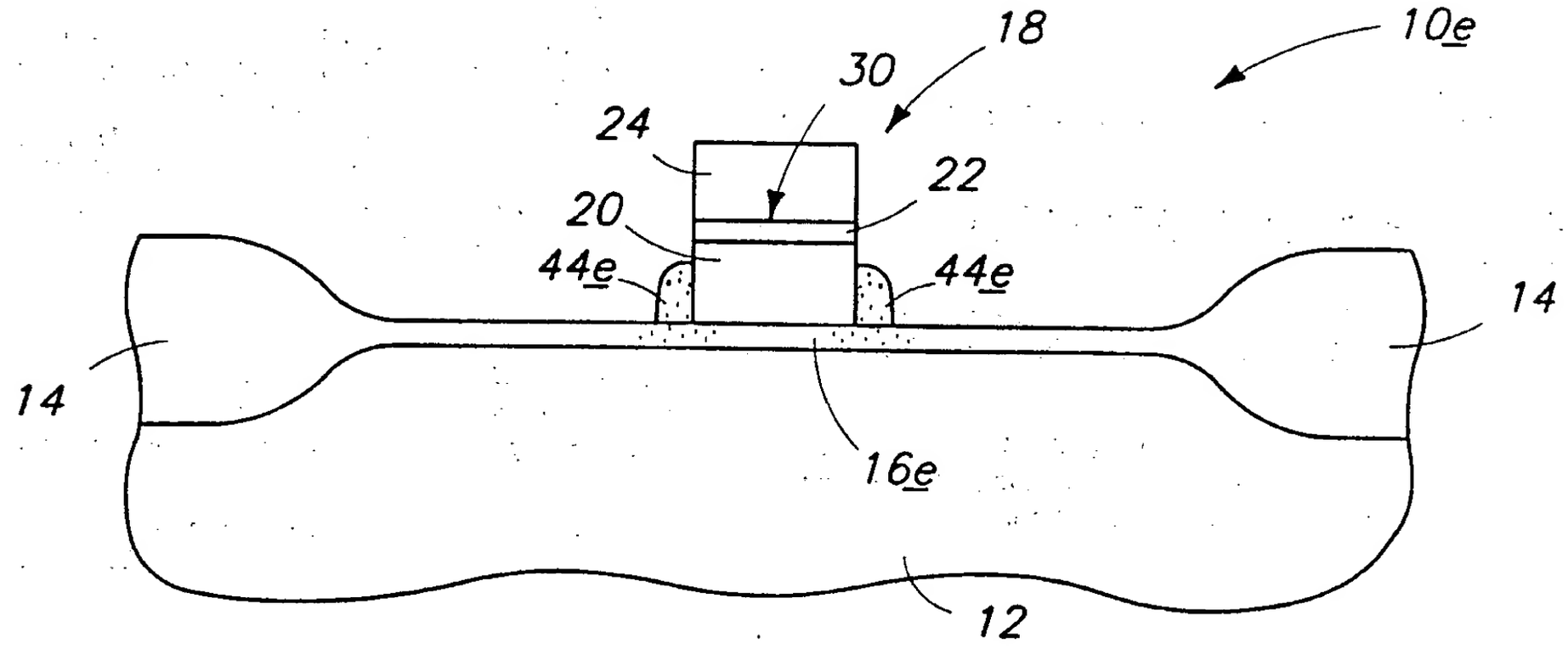

Fig 9

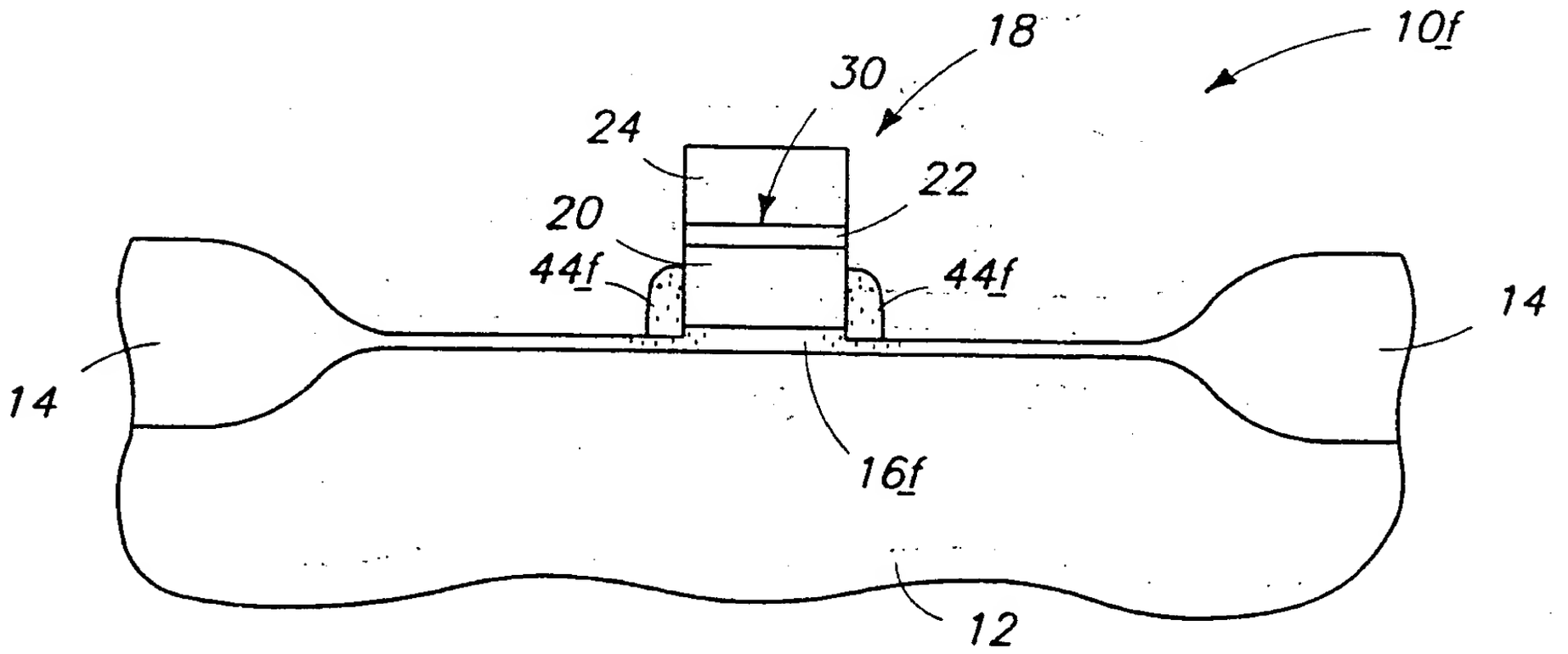

Fig 10

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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 :
H01L 29/423, 21/28, 29/51

A3

(11) International Publication Number: **WO 99/31732**

(43) International Publication Date: 24 June 1999 (24.06.99)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/27109

(22) International Filing Date: 18 December 1998 (18.12.98)

(30) Priority Data:
08/993,663 18 December 1997 (18.12.97) US

(71) Applicant: MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC. [US/US]; 8000 South Federal Way, Boise, ID 83706–9632 (US).

(72) Inventors: AKRAM, Salman; 1463 East Regatta Street, Boise, ID 83706 (US). DITALI, Akram; 7296 Colt Drive, Boise, ID 83709 (US).

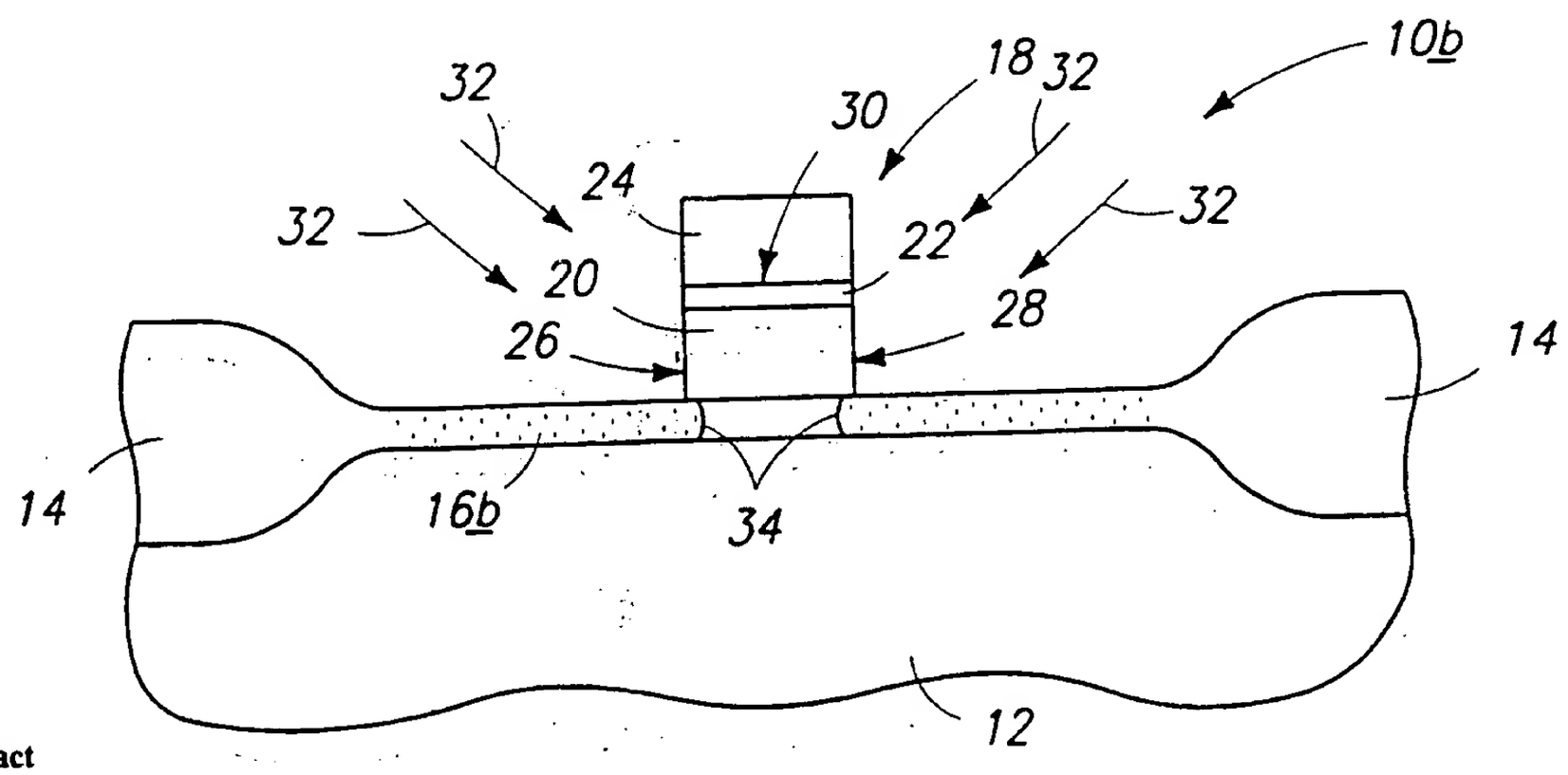
(74) Agents: SHAURETTE, James, D. et al.; Wells, St. John, Roberts, Gregory & Matkin P.S., Suite 1300, 601 West First Avenue, Spokane, WA 99201–3828 (US).

(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published
With international search report.
Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
29 July 1999 (29.07.99)

(54) Title: SEMICONDUCTOR PROCESSING METHOD AND FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR



(57) Abstract

A method of forming a transistor gate includes forming a gate oxide layer over a semiconductive substrate. Chlorine is provided within the gate oxide layer. A gate is formed proximate the gate oxide layer. In another method, a gate and a gate oxide layer are formed in overlapping relation, with the gate having opposing edges and a center therebetween. At least one of chlorine or fluorine is concentrated in the gate oxide layer within the overlap more proximate at least one of the gate edges than the center. Preferably, the central region is substantially undoped with fluorine and chlorine. The chlorine and/or fluorine can be provided by forming sidewall spacers proximate the opposing lateral edges of the gate, with the sidewall spacers comprising at least one of chlorine or fluorine. The spacers are annealed at a temperature and for a time effective to diffuse the fluorine or chlorine into the gate oxide layer to beneath the gate. Transistors and transistor gates fabricated according to the above and other methods are disclosed. Further, a transistor includes a semiconductive material and a transistor gate having gate oxide positioned therebetween. A source is formed laterally proximate one of the gate edges and a drain is formed laterally proximate the other of the gate edges. First insulative spacers are formed proximate the gate edges, with the first insulative spacers being doped with at least one of chlorine or fluorine. Second insulative spacers formed over the first insulative spacers.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internal Application No
PCT/US 98/27109

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 H01L29/423 H01L21/28 H01L29/51

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 H01L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 672 525 A (PAN YANG) 30 September 1997	6-9,11, 13, 17-22, 25,27, 28,37, 38,40-50
Y	see column 6, line 27 - line 36; figures 1-3	4,8,10, 12,14, 16,32
A		23,24, 26,29

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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
27 May 1999	09.06.99

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte onal Application No
PCT/US 98/27109

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication,where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 016, no. 271 (E-1218), 18 June 1992 & JP 04 062974 A (FUJI XEROX CO LTD), 27 February 1992 see abstract	1,2,5,6, 9,11,17, 21,31, 33-37, 39,40, 43,44
Y		4,8,32
A		3

X	US 5 506 178 A (SUZUKI ATSUSHI ET AL) 9 April 1996	31
A	see figure 1C	1,6,11, 22,37,47

Y	US 5 516 707 A (DING LILY ET AL) 14 May 1996	10,12, 14,16
A	see claims 1-3	15

A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 014, no. 038 (E-878), 24 January 1990 & JP 01 272161 A (OKI ELECTRIC IND CO LTD), 31 October 1989 see the whole document	10,12, 14-16

A	DE 42 29 574 A (MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP) 11 March 1993 see figures 12,13,54	30

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 98/27109

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

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because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
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see additional sheet

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☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US 98/27109

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-9,11,13,17-50

   MOSFET with chlorine or fluorine in the (side edges) of the gate oxide formed by diffusion from e.g. side wall spacers.

2. Claims: 10,12,14-16

   MOSFET with chlorine or fluorine in the (side edges of) the gate oxide formed by (tilt angle) implantation.